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BRITAIN'S ANSWER TO DISARMAMENT PLAN

Stress On Need For Practical Rome Goes To The Left And Useful Schemes Bevin On Lessons Of Two Wars

Rome, Nov. 12.
The four-party Leftist block swept to power today in Rome's municipal elections, while in Florence the victorious Communist hoisted the red flag on the historic Palazzo Vecchio.
Returns from 1,241 of Rome's 1,256 polling places gave the "Bloc of the People" combined Communist-Socialist two minor Leftist parties 180,215 votes.
Giuseppe Giannini's Communist-Mass Movement, often accused by the Leftists of having Fascist leanings, made a spectacular showing in Rome, where it was virtually sure of second place with 105,741 votes.
The Leftist victory was a staggering blow to Premier Alcide De Gasperi's Christian Democratic Party, winner in last June's national elections. It took third place with 102,252 votes.
Florence Communists, who took first place in the municipal balloting with 64,030 votes, raised red flags on many landmarks and rang the famous bell of the Renaissance capital. The Christian Democrats were second in Florence with 45,010 votes. The Socialists were third with 41,374. Leftist parties were running ahead in other large cities.—Associated Press.

New York, Nov. 12.
Mr. Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary, in a speech here last night gave Britain's answer to the suggested disarmament plan. He said: "The British Government strove for disarmament before the last Great War and their unilateral action nearly brought disaster, but if it can now be secured universally then the Government will not fall behind in disarmament."
Mr. Bevin was speaking at a dinner at the Foreign Press Association which was attended by Mr. James F. Byrnes, the United States State Secretary, M. Vyacheslav Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Commissar, and virtually every United Nations delegation.
"Nobody can accuse the present British Government of wishing to consume the energies of the people in making destructive weapons when they might be devoting their skill and attention to peacetime production and raising the standard of life," Mr. Bevin said.
"If I have not hitherto been eloquent on the subject of disarmament, my silence must not be misconstrued. It is because I wish to see practical and useful schemes worked out."
"Disarmament, like Democracy, is a word that fires the imagination and provokes enthusiasm, but we must be sure in using it that we are doing more than merely using words, and that in proposing disarmament we also are putting forward something constructive to maintain order and security among nations."
Take No Risks
"We are of course, immediately up against the question of sovereignty. Governments feel they can take no risks with their citizens. The United Nations feel, if they are fit to accomplish their purpose, they must, in fact, be able to protect from aggression and war, every person in every state, more effectively than he can be protected by the government of the country to which he belongs."
"To create hope in peoples' hearts and then to fail creates despair."
Mr. Bevin said the existing world-wide human urge to prevent war provided "the greatest chance we ever had of developing a great moral force for supporting the observance of international law."
The Two Wars
He continued: "I am not unduly perturbed that there should be so much talk about future trouble. It is right; doubts and fears should be discussed and expressed in the same way that hopes and promises are expressed. There was a tendency between the two Great Wars for people, politicians and statesmen to think they had only to say they did not want a war for peace to prevail without effort on their part."
"It will need time to create the right atmosphere of confidence in the belief that the different political conceptions which exist in the world today can work together in harmony."
Dominant Nationalism
"It is in real security that doubts and difficulties arise and perplex thinking. It is in this field that dominant nationalism plays such a tremendous part. Every Government and state feels bound to take adequate precautions against possible attack from a neighbour state. Statesmen must develop a policy that would make the need for weapons of war unnecessary. Weapon destructiveness must cease and constructive security must be the universal objective."
"Only good foreign relations make this possible. We must arrange our collective defences to prevent any resurgence of spirit of aggression."
M. Molotov
M. Molotov said: "The Soviet delegation put forward the proposal at the United Nations for a general reduction of armaments. It is also well known that at the General Assembly the United States delegation supported this proposal. The American delegation has already met the proposal of the Soviet Union and I want to declare that for its part, the Soviet delegation is also willing to meet the United States delegation."
"We can already recognise that the proposals of the Soviet and American delegations can be harmonised. We should all work for the accomplishment of this great task. Not a single delegation to the United Nations has raised an objection to a discussion on the general reduction of armaments. I hope that now we shall be able to come to grips with this problem and make a start towards a solution of the problem during the present United Nations session."
"It is beyond dispute that a reduction of armaments, including the prohibition of development and use of atomic energy for military purposes, serves the interests of the peace-loving peoples. No single country will be able to evade taking such a measure. Neither will any country have a privileged position. After winning the

LOOT DISCOVERED

Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 11.
Jewels, believed to form part of those stolen recently from the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, have been found on an air passenger from Rome, states an unconfirmed report received today from Recife (Pernambuco), a seaport town in the north of Brazil.
Later reports confirmed that a large quantity of jewels, of great value and possibly part of those stolen from the Windsors, were discovered when a Constabulation plane arrived at Recife. They were discovered in the luggage of a passenger described as an Italian, and were confiscated by the local police.—Reuter.

Wealthy Chinese Detained

Honolulu, Nov. 12.
Two wealthy Chinese brothers from Hong Kong are being held here pending appraisal of jade which they failed to list in the Customs declaration.
The brothers are identified as Keng Yue-nue and Keng Mue-nue. Both are British subjects and are en route to the United States and Canada on a combined business and pleasure trip.
The Keng family is said to have extensive bank and tin mine holdings in the Far East.—Associated Press.

Appointment

London, Nov. 11.
Mr. Robert Scott, Financial Secretary of Palestine, has been appointed Colonial Secretary, Gold Coast, in succession to Mr. H. L. Gurney, whose appointment as Chief Secretary of Palestine was announced last September.—Reuter.

war we can now proceed to reducing the armaments in our own countries. This will end the armaments race which has now started.
"We must carry out a general armaments reduction according to a single plan and under the direct guidance of the United Nations."—Reuter.

The Address From The Throne

London, Nov. 12.
Thousands of grim and watchful policemen guarded the King and the Prime Minister against any possible Jewish extremist attacks amid the pomp and ceremony of the opening today of the second session of Parliament since the general election.

A Government spokesman discounted British press suggestions that a campaign of violence by underground organisations was in prospect in England, but police officials were reported to have taken the unusual step of issuing firearms to plain-clothes men, who normally go unarmed.

Although much of the prewar splendour of the centuries-old tradition of opening Parliament was restored, there were still many reminders of the long struggle against the Axis—including the bomb shattered Houses of Parliament.
"My Government will forward by every means at their disposal a policy with regard to governance of India laid down in the statements made by them and by the mission of my Ministers which recently visited India." His Majesty the King told the assembled Lords and Commons in the thronged Peers Chamber today.

He was delivering an address from the Throne at the ceremonial opening of the new session of Parliament which outlined, according to ancient constitutional usage, the Labour Government's programme for its second session.

The control of Japan and the measures taken to bring about a stable and just settlement in the Far East will remain the concern of my Ministers.

"The General Assembly of the United Nations, has resumed, in New York, the session begun in London last January. It will be the policy of my Government to share fully both in those discussions and in the meetings of those other international bodies which have been created to foster mutual help and understanding among the nations of the world."

"I earnestly hope that the preparatory work for the International conference on trade and employment which is now proceeding in London will lay the foundations for an increase in international trade over a wide area and for the maintenance of high and stable levels of employment in all countries of the world. My Government will use every endeavour to bring these and wider international discussions to a successful conclusion."

"My Ministers will continue to develop existing intimate understandings and close working relations between this country and the self-governing members of the British Commonwealth. My Government will forward by every means at their disposal a policy with regard to the governance of India laid down in the statements made by them."

"Steps are being taken to hold elections in Burma early next year as a necessary preliminary to further constitutional progress."

"In the territories for which my Government are responsible they will seek actively to promote the welfare of my peoples, to develop the economic life of the territories and to give my people all the practical guidance in their march to self-government that is possible."

"The Queen and I are looking forward with the greatest pleasure to the visit which we propose to pay to South Africa early next year."—Associated Press and Reuter.

As a result of a recent statement regarding new release dates, certain soldiers of some of the administrative establishments at Tel el Kebir, mid-way between Cairo and Ismailia, were missing from their work on Saturday.

Meetings were held expressing disappointment with the announcement.

Incidents also occurred at Port Said, Suez and Abassia (Cairo).
The statement added there had been no disorders and only small numbers of men were missing from work.

The new release dates were announced in the House of Commons last week by the Minister of Labour, Mr. George Isaacs.—Reuter.

800 Miner Repatriates Leaving On Monday

(By "Paul Pry")
About half of the 1,700 Chinese repatriates from Java who have been refusing to leave Hong Kong until their claim against the Netherlands Government is settled in their favour have agreed to leave the Colony on Monday next.

As reported exclusively in the "China Mail" a few days ago, the repatriates have now abandoned their intransigent stand which culminated in a sit-down protest outside the Netherlands Consulate and a short-lived hunger-strike, and have now agreed to proceed to their homes and there await the result of the negotiations conducted by their appointed representatives.

Monday's batch of some 800 repatriates is principally bound for the Canton and Kiangmoon areas.

I was informed late last night that the rest of the 1,700 will be leaving Hong Kong in the very near future.

The miners went to Java just before the Japanese occupation to work in the Netherlands tin mines. On their arrival here some two months ago on repatriation, they refused to proceed on to their destinations until they had been paid \$1.42 a day for the 3 years 8 months of the Japanese occupation.

DAMAGE BY H.K. VANDALS

Damage by vandals to bridges and other public works within the past two months has been estimated at approximately \$15,000. Mr. G. D. Woolgar, of the Public Works Department, told the Magistrate, Mr. Horace Lo, at Kowloon Court yesterday.

Mr. Woolgar said that ironwork and some other more expensive materials were the principal prey of the thieves and that the situation was proving costly to Government. The statement came in connection with a case in which five Chinese were charged with malicious damage to the cement bridge at Talmoshan, Catchwater.

A police patrol had come over a party of Chinese hammering away at the bridge and arrested three. Further investigation led to a raid on a house in Shamshuipo district where a considerable quantity of iron was recovered and two further arrests made. The five accused were sentenced to a total of six months' hard labour.

THE WEATHER
A strong anticyclone over Central China extends eastward. Shallow depressions cover Hokkaido, the Sea of Japan and to the S. of Honshu. Pressure is also low in a trough extending from Malaya to the Philippines and then eastward to the Carolines.

Today's Forecast: E and NE winds, moderate onshore, fresh offshore; cloudy with drizzle or light rain at first; improving slowly.

Yesterday's Weather:—Maximum: 73.1 deg. Fah. Minimum: 68.4 deg. Fah. Max. Rel. Humidity: 94 per cent. Sunshine: Nil. Rainfall: 0.025 inches. Cloud: 4/10. Wind: 4/10.

New York, Nov. 11.
By 42 votes to none against, with seven abstentions, the United Nations Political Committee today decided to refer back to the Security Council for reconsideration, the previously rejected applications for membership of Elze, Albania, Mongolia, Portugal and Trans-Jordan.—Reuter.

JEW TERRORIST IN PARIS?

Paris, Nov. 11.
The French police were tonight checking reports, so far completely without confirmation, that Mr. Nathan Friedman, leader of the Jewish terrorist Stern Gang, was staying with accomplices in a small cafe in the Italian quarter.
He was rumored to have gone there to direct "operations against Britain."
Crime reporters of Paris newspapers also took up the hint and combed the Montparnasse area for clues.—Reuter.

Sabotage In Soviet Zone

Berlin, Nov. 11.
Two more factory fires, believed to be the work of sabotage arson groups operating in Saxony, in the Soviet zone, were reported from Dresden today.
The factories were the Glas Spinning plant, near Krehna, and the Hoechst Cellulose Works at Pirna.
The outbreak at the Hoechst works was the second in ten days. Five other factories went up in flames earlier this month.
Newspapers have published an offer of 100,000 marks reward for information leading to the arrest of saboteurs.—Reuter.

"Segregation First Essential"?

Montgomery, Alabama, Nov. 12.
Negroes and whites can live together peacefully and harmoniously, Governor Chaunce Sparks declared today, only if they recognize that "absolute segregation" is "the first essential of a workable racial society."
Prospects for such an era in the South are "good," he added.
In a written answer to a list of questions submitted by the Associated Press, the Governor spoke out against what he termed "outside interference" and said the South cannot solve its racial problems "as long as we are

Most Urgent Problem

Lake Success, Nov. 11.
European relief is the "most practical and urgent problem facing the United Nations," Mr. Fiorenzo LaGuardia, UNRRA Director, told the United Nations Economic Committee today.
He said: "At this moment, when there are such serious differences between East and West, surely statesmen cannot fail to grasp every opportunity to mend the cleavage among nations. If it is left to any one nation or group of nations to provide aid to any specific country by predilection or choice as well as freezing or freezing any particular country which for the moment may not be good in the eyes of a contributing country, it would destroy everything that is being accomplished by UNRRA."
Mr. LaGuardia announced he understood Russia would be prepared to cooperate in handling the relief problem internationally, if a United Nations agency, other than UNRRA, were created for the job.—Reuter.

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